

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1053

Washington, D. C.

September 8, 1945

## CAN SIZE QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey of can sizes the industry will need after termination of Order M-81, authorized by vote of the N.C.A. Planning Committee (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 1051, August 25, pages 8742 and 8744) was begun this week with the mailing to the Association membership of a questionnaire seeking such information. The questionnaire form, inserted in copies of "Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1944, Part 2—Fruits", stated that:

Tin Conservation Order M-81 restricts the packing of each canned food item to the sizes of cans listed in the order. These sizes were selected to save tinplate. When a free supply of tin becomes available again more sizes of cans will be used. In order to anticipate the requirements of canners, will you please list the can sizes you will want added to the sizes listed in M-81, for each product you pack? Please also give reasons why these additional can sizes will be needed, as such reasons will be considered in connection with a request for expanding the list of permitted can sizes to meet the proper economic needs of the industry.

Wholesale and retail canned foods ceilings for 1945 will be figured as they were last year—first delivery from canner used as basis. See page 8759.

Amendment 1 to Supplement 13 was issued and made effective September 7. The permitted increases and price range in Areas 5 and 6 remain the same as in the table for last year. The only change made by the amendment is the removal of certain counties from Area 5 to Area 6.

Wage increases up to 55 cents an hour are authorized in an amendment to General Order 30. See story on page 8765.

The 1945 canned vegetable subsidy contract is reported about to be released.

Grower prices for apples for processing are higher than last year. See schedule in story on page 8764.

## Basic Price Order Amended

Amendment 1 to Food Products Regulation No. 1 was issued September 4 by the Office of Price Administration, effective September 10.

The amendment effects a number of changes in the basic price regulation. The significant changes are indicated below under the amended section number in each case.

**Section 1.5**—The definition of "primary distributor" is clarified by making explicit the interpretation that the 50 per cent test is to be applied against dollar volume and not unit volume. In addition, it now excludes warehousing in suppliers' warehouses as a basis for qualifying as a "primary distributor." The phrase "customarily makes" is replaced by the phrase "during the one-year period immediately preceding the time of sale made." The effect of this change is to make definite the period of time during which the seller's manner of handling the particular kind of product is to be scrutinized.

**Section 1.6**—The definitions of "wholesaler" and "retailer" are slightly modified to conform them to the definitions used in MPR's 421, 422 and 423, the regulations which apply generally to sales of food products at wholesale and retail.

**Section 2.4**—Most of the changes made in the elective pricing method are clarifying in nature and make no substantial change in the present pricing method. This section does not apply to Supplement 13.

**Section 2.5**—The individual authorization section has been revised to restate the information that an applicant must file when applying for a maximum price. The information requested has been arranged in two groups. The first is information that is needed by OPA in all cases and must be supplied by every applicant. The second is information that is needed only in certain cases and must be submitted only if required by the applicable supplement or specifically requested. This will help to limit the information filed to that which is actually needed in the particular case. A provision has been added permitting sellers to government procurement agencies to receive payment up to 75 per cent of the maximum prices proposed by them in their applications, provided that the contract in each case stipulates that final settlement (including any necessary refunds) must be made consistently with the maximum price as finally established. A provision also has been added which in effect withdraws the seller's report in case he fails to furnish requested information within 30 days.

**Section 2.6**—The provision with respect to figuring delivered

prices is changed to allow a seller whose transportation charge during the base period was based on the use of his own trucks or of ocean freight and who is now compelled to use a common or contract carrier, or was based on the use of a different type of common or contract carrier, to add transportation charges to the same destination by the new means of transportation but at the rate in effect for that freight tariff classification during that period (but only before March 18, 1942). This provision had been incorporated in Supplement 7 in substantially the same form.

**Section 2.7**—The provision allowing processors and repackers to average maximum prices for different factories has been changed to require recalculation (to reflect changed weighting factors) on an annual basis only. The change is made to avoid the present burden of having to recalculate at three months' intervals.

**Section 2.8**—For the same reason, the provision permitting sellers to figure uniform delivered prices is changed to require recalculation (to show changed weighting factors) at six months' intervals instead of three months' intervals.

**Section 2.9**—The pricing provision for primary distributors is clarified and the conditions that must be met before the "first pricing method" may be used are made more stringent.

**Section 2.10**—The pricing method for sales by "other distributors" is changed to the extent of providing a new and separate rule to apply in cases where these distributors have purchased goods from wholesalers or retailers. In these cases, the new method establishes ceiling prices for "other distributors" on the basis of the "net cost" of their suppliers under MPR's 421, 422 and 423.

**Section 2.12**—The provision establishing prices for sales to government agencies is clarified. A complete reproduction of this section is presented here-with:

**Section 2.12 Maximum prices for sales to government procurement agencies.** When this section applies to a supplement, it applies to all sellers covered by the supplement. However, it applies only where no maximum price is specifically provided by the applicable supplement for sales of the item being priced to government procurement agencies.

(a) The seller's maximum price, f.o.b. shipping point, for sales to government procurement agencies shall be 96 per cent of his maximum price, f.o.b. shipping point, to purchasers other than government procurement agencies (for processors and repackers, "f.o.b. ship-

ping point" means "f.o.b. factory"), after that maximum price has been adjusted, where necessary, as follows:

(1) If the seller is the processor and if any raw agricultural commodity used as an ingredient of the item is covered by the Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase and resale program, the processor shall first increase the maximum price per dozen or other unit, f.o.b. factory, by the difference, per dozen or other unit, between the Commodity Credit Corporation's purchase price for the area in which his customary receiving point is located and its resale price for that area. This difference shall be converted to units of the finished product by applying the yield factor (if any) named by the applicable supplement for use in figuring the maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

(2) If the seller is the processor, he shall increase the maximum price per dozen or other unit, f.o.b. factory, by the amount of any direct subsidy payment the amount of which is stated in the applicable supplement or has previously been announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation or other agency responsible for the administration of the subsidy and which is applicable to the particular goods being sold or their ingredients. If the subsidy is not payable per unit of the finished product, it shall be converted to units of the finished product by applying the yield factor (if any) named by the applicable supplement for use in figuring the maximum price for sales to purchasers other than government procurement agencies.

(b) If the processor or repacker has no maximum price for sales f.o.b. factory to purchasers other than government procurement agencies, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for a maximum price for sales to government procurement agencies in accordance with the rules established by the applicable supplement.

**Section 2.13**—The provision covering special packing expenses in sales to government procurement agencies is changed to correspond with the provisions of Supplementary Order No. 106, which has replaced Supplementary Order No. 34 so far as the products covered by the regulation and its supplements are concerned.

**Section 2.16**—The customary discounts and allowances provision is changed to provide that the seller is not required to give a discount for "brokerage" when selling to the government (see paragraph 3, above). In addition, the word "customary" is defined to re-

move uncertainties that have heretofore been resolved by interpretation.

**Section 3.10**—The *Exception* is amended as follows: "This section does not apply to prices figured under Section 2.4 of FPR No. 1 (elective pricing method for processors)."

**Section 3.13**—Changes in the provision covering adjustment of maximum prices of food products under government contracts correspond with changes recently made in Supplementary Order No. 9.

**Section 3.15**—The following note has been added to this section:

"NOTE: An application for adjustment may be filed only if the applicable supplement contains a specific provision for granting an adjustment. This section is not such a provision."

### Baker, Gismond Advanced on Brownlee's OPA Resignation

Geoffrey Baker becomes Associate Deputy Administrator for Price of the Office of Price Administration, and John F. Gismond succeeds to his post as Director of the Food Price Division.

These OPA promotions were announced in connection with the resignation, this week, because of poor health, of James F. Brownlee as Deputy Administrator for Price. Jerome M. Ney, former Director of the Consumer Goods Price Division, has been appointed to Mr. Brownlee's former post.

Samuel Levitties, former Price Executive of the Manufactured Articles Price Branch, will move to Mr. Ney's former post.

### New Pectin Ceiling Requirement

Manufacturers of pectin who find it necessary to change their formula because of the scarcity of some ingredients must reduce their ceiling prices if production costs under the new formula are less than 95 per cent of the costs required by the original formula, the Office of Price Administration specified September 6 in Amendment 10 to Supplementary Regulation 14C to General Maximum Price Regulation, effective September 10.

This provision is the same as that covering formulas for gelatin desserts, beverage mixes, freezing mixes, dehydrated soup, ice cream powder and starch desserts, some ingredients for which are in short supply, OPA said.

While only a few manufacturers of pectin will be affected, if the reduction of costs of the finished products amounts to more than five per cent, their ceiling prices must be reduced by the same percentage.

## Dry Bean Ceiling Unchanged

Ceiling prices f.o.b. country shipping point for sales of dry edible beans of the 1945-46 crop will not be changed, the Office of Price Administration said September 4.

Although some slight modifications of the current regulation (Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 270) are contemplated, basic ceilings throughout the industry will remain unchanged.

OPA's recent circulation of a questionnaire among members of the Dry Edible Bean Industry Advisory Committee asking for comments on proposed changes in the regulation gave rise to reports that an entirely new pricing program would apply to the 1945-46 crop, OPA said. The agency's announcement was made to correct such impressions.

## Ceilings Reduced on Sliced Dried Beef Packed in Glass

Reduced canners' ceiling prices for sliced dried beef packed in glass jars were made effective September 2 by the Office of Price Administration, in Amendment 7 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 156.

The new prices are for the product processed from cutter and canner grade rounds. The former prices were based on the use of more expensive utility grade beef, OPA said.

Amendment 7 transfers coverage of sliced dried beef packed in glass jars from Maximum Price Regulation 160 to the canned meat regulation MPR 156.

The reductions in canners' base ceilings below the former ceilings range from 13 cents for a dozen 1½ ounce jars to 78 cents for a dozen seven ounce jars.

Under the canned meat regulation, three zones are established, and additions to the base prices set up for canners' deliveries into the zones.

The new base ceiling prices and zone additions (per dozen jars) for canners' carload deliveries of sliced dried beef packed in glass jars are:

Container	Base price		Addition per dozen		
	per doz.	*Zone 1	*Zone 2	*Zone 3	
1½-oz. ....	\$0.94	\$.015	\$.029	\$.038	
2-oz. ....	1.17	.02	.038	.05	
2½-oz. ....	1.34	.022	.04	.055	
3½-oz. ....	1.77	.028	.053	.07	
5-oz. ....	2.39	.04	.075	.10	
7-oz. ....	3.14	.048	.090	.12	

\*Zone 1—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

\*Zone 2—All States not included in Zones 1 and 3, and the District of Columbia.

\*Zone 3—Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICING METHODS FOR 1945 PACK OF CANNED FOODS ARE ESTABLISHED BY OPA

### Regulation Requires Fixing of New Ceilings on Basis of First Delivery by Canner

Wholesalers and retailers will use the same method they used last year to establish their ceilings for the 1945 pack of canned fruits and vegetables, under terms of Amendment 24 to Maximum Price Regulation 421, Amendment 53 to MPR 422 and Amendment 51 to MPR 423, all made effective September 10 by the Office of Price Administration.

This means that the 1945 pack will be considered as new items and will be priced separately from 1944 and earlier packs, with wholesalers' and retailers' ceiling prices established on the basis of the first delivery of each item to them from the processor.

The amendments also carry over last year's provision relating to cases where the first delivery was received before OPA fixed new ceiling prices for processors. In these cases, wholesalers and retailers will refigure their ceiling prices on the basis of the first delivery that reflects the new processor ceilings for the 1945 pack.

Processors will not be required to include formal notifications of price changes with each shipment under these amendments. Since delivery of some of the items was made before new ceiling prices were established for processors, continuation of the former requirement that processors—with each shipment—notify wholesalers and retailers of price changes would have resulted in a great deal of confusion.

### New Report Form Instructions

Amendment 4 to War Food Order 22, effective September 4, inserts the reporting instructions contained in the following quoted paragraph:

"By adding to the provisions in §1425.1(c) the following: 'Each canner, processor, or wholesaler, to whom a copy of Census Form No. B-1305 or Census Form No. B-1310 is transmitted, shall correctly fill in and set forth all of the information called for by the respective form of report. The foregoing report, after having been correctly filled in by the respective person obligated to submit the report, shall be mailed to Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, by not later than the date specified in the respective form of report or in the letter, accompanying said form, transmitted to the respective canner, processor, or wholesaler by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.'"

Full text of Amendment 4 to WFO 22 is published in the September 7 issue of the *Federal Register*, on page 11379.

### State PMA Assignments Made

Assignments of functions and personnel for each State, as a further step in consolidating operations under the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, were announced September 4 by Administrator J. B. Hutson. The assignments, effective as of September 1, 1945, cover primarily the programs formerly carried out by the State offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and by the field offices of the Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation.

### Keezer Resigns from NWLB

Resignation of Dexter M. Keezer as a public member of the National War Labor Board became effective September 1. A member of the NWLB since February, 1944, Mr. Keezer is leaving to join the economic staff of a publishing firm in New York City.

He came to Washington in 1942, having been president of Reed College at Portland, Oregon, and was a deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration for a year and a half.

### Limitations on Conventions Have Been Eased by ODT

Further liberalization of the ban on conventions, group meetings and trade shows has been announced by the War Committee on Conventions, of the Office of Defense Transportation, effective September 3. The new provisions are:

State conventions and group meetings may now be held without the necessity of obtaining committee approval, provided attendance is confined to persons residing in or engaged in business within the State in which the event is held, plus not more than 25 persons—such as speakers and honored guests—from outside the State.

Trade shows may also be held, after clearance with the committee, if attendance, exhibits, entries and exhibitors are drawn from within the State where the show is held. Applications must still be filed for all trade shows.

National and regional conventions and group meetings still require committee approval if the attendance exceeds 150 persons from outside the State where the event is held.



## MIXED ALBACORE, TUNA CEILINGS ESTABLISHED

### Canners' Maximum Prices for Cheaper Grades Announced by OPA

Canners' dollar-and-cent maximum prices for canned mixed white and dark meat albacore, and for canned light and dark meat tuna, were made effective September 5 by the Office of Price Administration.

The prices will return to canners about the same gross percentages as they received under the maximum prices already in effect for canned white meat tuna (albacore) and canned light meat tuna, OPA said.

The new uniform ceiling prices for the mixed tuna pack are being issued because of the recently increased practice of canning this special type pack.

The maximum prices, established in Amendment 4 to Maximum Price Regulation 200, per case of 48 cans, are:

	No. 1	No. 1/2	No. 3/4
Tuna Cans			
<i>Albacore and dark meat tuna (mixed)</i>			
Grated and flakes containing 25% or less dark meat.....	\$20.10	\$10.55	\$6.30
Containing 50% or less (but not more than 25%) dark meat.....	16.20	8.60	5.30
Containing over 50% dark meat.....	8.80	4.75	3.40
<i>Light and dark meat tuna (mixed)</i>			
Grated, containing 25% or less dark meat.....	15.00	8.00	5.00
Containing 50% or less (but not more than 25%) dark meat.....	12.30	6.65	4.35
Containing over 50% dark meat.....	7.00	4.00	3.00
Flakes, containing 25% or less dark meat.....	14.40	7.70	4.85
Containing 50% or less (but not more than 25%) dark meat.....	11.90	6.45	4.25
Containing over 50% dark meat.....	6.80	3.90	2.95

The new amendment also establishes a canner's ceiling price of \$12.00 per case of 48 No. 1/2 cans for "tonno" tuna packed in domestic olive oil. This price is in line with the maximum price now in effect for fancy light meat tuna—taking into consideration the higher cost of olive oil as compared with the soybean or cottonseed oil used for the fancy light meat tuna pack, OPA said.

The prices established by Amendment 4 to MPR 200 replace any established prior to Amendment 3 to MPR 200 (effective June 22, 1945) for similar special packs and reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for June 30, page 8682. All special pack prices established before that date are revoked. Canners who wish to pack tuna in styles not priced since Amendment 3 must apply to OPA's national office for a maximum price.

## Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from statistics compiled by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon by regions and varieties, through August 25, 1945, as compared with a similar period in 1944:

Districts	1945 Cases	1944 Cases
Western Alaska.....	704,553	1,027,036
Central Alaska.....	2,040,003	1,835,750
Southeastern Alaska.....	1,210,115	1,718,502
Total.....	3,954,671	4,581,288
Species		
King.....	30,870	33,662
Red.....	1,162,258	1,566,411
Pink.....	1,972,032	1,918,222
Chum.....	643,893	935,912
Coho.....	139,618	127,081
Total.....	3,954,671	4,581,288

## SALMON SET-ASIDE ORDER

### Text of Amendment Which Reduces U. S. Reservation of Canned Item

Action taken in Amendment No. 14 to WFO 44, effective September 1, reduces the government reservation to 40 per cent of the entire pack of Alaska red, coho, steelhead, pink and chum salmon, produced during the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, as reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER No. 1052. The official text of Amendment 14 follows:

War Food Order No. 44, as amended, is further amended as follows:

1. By deleting the first sentence in § 1405.20 (b) (1) and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following: "No canner may sell or deliver any canned fish of his 1945 pack of any of the classes numbered 1 to 10, inclusive (designated herein), except as permitted by the provisions of this order."

2. By deleting the provisions in (b) (3), (4), and (5) of § 1405.20 and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

(3) Forty per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1945 pack of each class numbered 2 to 5, inclusive (designated in (b) (1) hereof), is hereby established as each such canner's respective quotas of the 1945 pack of such classes for sale or delivery to governmental agencies.

(4) Sixty-five per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1945 pack of each class numbered 7 and 8 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) is hereby established as each such canner's respective quotas of the 1945 pack of such classes for sale or delivery to governmental agencies.

(5) Sixty-five per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1945 pack of each class numbered 6 and 9 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) is hereby established as each such canner's respective quotas of

the 1945 pack of such classes for sale or delivery to governmental agencies.

3. By deleting the provisions in (b) (9), (10), and (11) of § 1405.20 and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following:

(9) For each 40 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of each class numbered 2 to 5, inclusive (designated in (b) (1) hereof), which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 60 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner has obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(10) For each 65 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of classes numbered 7 and 8 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 35 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner has obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(11) For each 65 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of classes numbered 6 and 9 (designated in (b) (1) hereof) which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 35 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner has obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such

canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

This order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., p. w. t., September 1, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under War Food Order No. 44, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 44, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

### Canadian Lake Fish Ceilings Suspended Indefinitely by OPA

Ceiling prices for Canadian lake fish are being suspended indefinitely, effective September 1, 1945, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

American and Canadian Great Lakes fish are exempt from price control and it is not contemplated that they will be placed under ceiling prices in the immediate future, OPA said. At the time Canadian fish were placed under control it was thought that similar action would be taken on Great Lakes fish.

OPA intends to watch carefully the trend of prices of all fresh water fish, and will reestablish the former ceilings if prices show an unwarranted increase, it was stated.

### Alaska Fish-catch Byproducts

The quantity and value of the various byproducts from the 1944 commercial catch of fishery products in Alaska during 1944 is presented in the table below. This table is taken from a bulletin recently issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service, entitled "Alaska Fisheries—1944." Other tables from the bulletin, covering details of the catch, the breakdown of fish products as prepared for market, and the pack of canned fish items, were presented in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, on page 8752.

## DRAFT RECLASSIFICATION

### Selective Service Transfers Class II-B Registrants to Class II-A

Elimination of Class II-B, in which were placed registrants deferred because they were "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in war production," was announced by National Headquarters of Selective Service September 4. Local boards were informed in a memorandum that all registrants classified II-B are to be transferred to Class II-A, defined as a registrant found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety and interest." The memorandum states:

"Every registrant who was in Class II-B as of August 31, 1945, will be considered as being in Class II-A until the expiration of the period of his deferment or until by reason of a change of status his classification is reopened and he is classified anew."

The term "national health, safety and interest" is defined in the memorandum to include:

"(1) the production and services required to maintain the armed forces of the United States during the period of the occupation of enemy territory; (2) research, development and manufacturing of weapons or other items necessary to the maintenance of adequate national defense; (3) transportation and other activities required for the demobilization of our armed forces; (4) activities and services required for an expeditious reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy; and (5) other activities which the local board considers essential on a national or local basis."

Supplementing instructions sent to the local boards subsequent to President Truman's announcement of the capitulation of Japan, the memorandum describes the procedure to be followed by employers requesting occupational deferment of their employees.

Form 42A (Special-Revised) will continue to be used for the making of requests for the occupational defer-

ment of registrants, ages 18 through 25, except those found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified for limited service only.

Form 42 or Form 42A should be used for the making of requests for the occupational deferment of registrants, ages 18 through 25 who are found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified for limited military service only, and will bear on the face thereof the words "Disqualified for any military service" or "Qualified for limited military service only," the announcement said. These forms are to be filed directly with the local board.

### Coordinator of Fisheries Office Starts Demobilization Soon

Coordinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes has announced that a progressive demobilization of the Office of the Coordinator will begin on September 30, at which time the agency's area offices on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and on the Great Lakes will be discontinued.

The area offices on the Pacific coast are not affected by this initial step toward the demobilization of the agency, Coordinator Ickes said. Production programs affecting the large pilchard fishery of the Pacific coast and the salmon fisheries of Alaska and Puget Sound, as well as a halibut allocation program, continue in effect because of the continuing need for maximum production of canned fish and orderly distribution of the halibut catch. These programs are administered by the San Francisco and Seattle offices of the agency.

Area offices which will close September 30 are located at Cambridge, Mass., New York, N. Y., Beaufort, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans, La., and Ann Arbor, Mich.

Secretary Ickes said that the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries will retain a small staff at its Washington headquarters.

BYPRODUCTS OF 1944 ALASKA FISH CATCH IN TONS AND GALLONS

	Southeast Alaska		Central Alaska		Western Alaska		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Meat:</b>								
Salmon.....(tons).....	600	\$40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	\$40,000
Herring.....(do.).....	2,655	233,587	5,467	\$475,166	.....	.....	8,122	708,753
Fur-seal.....(do.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	\$19,552	242	19,552
<b>Oil:</b>								
Salmon.....(gallons).....	51,160	40,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,160	40,966
Herring.....(do.).....	707,281	475,606	1,588,754	1,065,935	.....	.....	2,296,035	1,541,741
Fur-seal.....(do.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,976	21,664	32,976	21,664
Other.....(do.).....	18,297	137,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,297	137,075
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	\$928,054	.....	\$1,641,101	.....	\$41,216	.....	\$2,510,371

## 1944 PRODUCTION OF CANNED MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Statistics on the 1944 pack of canned meat and meat products in tin and glass containers have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, showing in detail the number of containers of each product packed in the principal sizes of containers for commercial sales and for the Government. The statistics are based on reports of firms estimated to have packed approximately 75 per cent of the total output. Since no estimates were made for processors not reporting this report does not cover the total pack of canned meat and meat products.

The first of the following two tables presents the data for the pack in tin cans; the second, in glass jars:

## IN TIN CONTAINERS

Product and labeled weight	Commercial Cans	Government Cans
<b>Bacon</b>		
24-oz.	81,326	11,689,668
7-7½ lb.		665,914
14-16 lb.		2,944,925
Misc.		36,435
<b>Beef, dried</b>		
6-lb.		216,974
Misc.	161,640	480
<b>Beef &amp; pork, corned</b>		
6-lb.	8,711	100,320
Misc.	2,498	149,328
<b>Beef, roast</b>		
12-oz.		430,610
24-oz.		2,771,901
6-lb.		770,729
<b>Beef hash, corned</b>		
16-17-oz.	22,283,947	277,166
8½-9½-lb.	19,944	14,562,316
6½-9½-lb.	17,235	976,272
Misc.	874,044	11,034
<b>Beef &amp; gravy</b>		
30-oz.		18,471,990
<b>Chicken, banded</b>		
6-7-oz.	467,319	
35-oz.	3,300	2,486,292
Misc.	59,852	293,100
<b>Chicken broth</b>		
10-13-oz.	117,912	
Misc.	210,511	
<b>Chili con carne</b>		
15-17-oz.	16,686,982	8,352
20-oz.	3,088,051	240
6½-9½-lb.	2,800	623,730
Misc.		130,056
<b>Frankfurters</b>		
Misc.	385,899	161,425
<b>Ham, deviled</b>		
3-3½-oz.	31,309,520	138,830
5-oz.	1,197,348	
<b>Meat &amp; beans</b>		
12-oz.		25,219,596
<b>Meat &amp; vegetable stew</b>		
12-oz.		21,558,624
30-oz.		63,379,074
Misc.		3,936
<b>Meat &amp; vegetable hash</b>		
12-oz.		2,964,768
6½-lb.		2,008,549
<b>Liver loaf</b>		
11-12-oz.	3,156,800	
<b>Pork brains</b>		
10½-12-oz.	3,977,000	
<b>Potted &amp; deviled meats</b>		
3-3½-oz.	126,281,319	
5-9½-oz.	39,105,639	2,555,665
Misc.		64,022
<b>Pork sausage (links)</b>		
8-oz.	3,357,395	3,780
32-oz.	11,079	340,167
Misc.	824,065	648

## IN GLASS CONTAINERS

Product and labeled weight	Jars	Jars
<b>Beef, sliced dried</b>		
2-oz.	1,135,812	10,202
2½-oz.	3,103,437	
3½-oz.	1,988,308	175,702
5-oz.	2,767,326	34,199
7-oz.	357,185	36,191
Misc.	441,000	
<b>Chicken &amp; egg noodles</b>		
10-oz.	3,221,520	
Misc.	900	
<b>Chicken, boneless</b>		
3½-oz.	162,306	
5-5½-oz.	496,296	
6½-8-oz.	537,444	
Misc.	1,410	
<b>Misc. chicken products</b>		
Misc.	2,273,807	
<b>Frankfurters, imp. style</b>		
Misc.	1,112,867	25,116
<b>Pigs feet, boneless &amp; semi-boneless</b>		
9-oz.	1,467,317	
14-oz.	7,920,303	
25-oz.	3,467,485	
Misc.	172,391	
<b>Pigs feet, tidbits</b>		
9-oz.	1,318,400	
14-oz.	548,196	
Misc.	28,149	
<b>Pigs feet, splits</b>		
Misc.	1,098,674	
<b>Tamales in sauce</b>		
16-oz.	4,578,513	
Misc.	5,642,444	
<b>Tongue, lamb</b>		
9-oz.	1,400,743	
14-oz.	149,923	
Misc.	74,218	
<b>Tongue, ox (whole)</b>		
10-12-oz.	114,432	
16-oz.	64,461	
Misc.	120,147	
<b>Misc. products</b>		
1-3½-oz.	1,214,188	
4-6-oz.	2,166,559	
8-14-oz.	594,146	12,102
16-17-oz.	14,668,042	
Misc.	15,653	

## Regulation on Incubation of Canned Meats Modified

The meat inspection regulations of the War Food Administration, issued March 24, 1945, required that, in canning meats, provision be made for incubating representative samples both at 98° F. and 130° F.

In cooperation with representatives of the American Meat Institute, the N. C. A. Laboratory took up with officials of the Meat Inspection Division the question of eliminating the requirement for incubation at 130° F. It was argued that this procedure is not necessary in the regular commercial production of canned meats. On the basis of the information furnished in support of this statement, the Meat Inspection Division has now instructed its inspectors that establishments under inspection need not provide facilities for incubation of samples at temperatures higher than 98° F. Any instances in which it appears that incubation at higher temperatures may be desirable will receive individual consideration.



## Change in Manpower Appeals

A statement of manpower requirements is not necessary hereafter in making appeals from War Production Board orders, regulations or administrative actions, WPB has announced.

An amendment to Priorities Regulation 16 (Appeals procedure) eliminates the necessity for filing manpower information on Form WPB-3820. This information formerly had to be filed on appeals where production would take place in Group I or Group II labor areas or where the number of production workers would be more than 100 if the appeal were granted.

## Customs Regulations Restrict Reimportation of Surplus

Regulations issued by the Surplus Property Board and the former War Food Administrator, restricting the reimportation of surplus property sold abroad to situations where the surplus property is imported by a member of the armed forces for his personal use and where the reimportation is to recondition the surplus property for re-export, were reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 7, 1945.

It has been recognized that these regulations would have to be supplemented by provisions to enforce these policies. Accordingly, on August 31, the Commissioner of Customs issued a regulation prohibiting from entry into the United States surplus property sold abroad. This general prohibition does not apply if the importer files a certificate that he is a member of the armed forces who purchased the property for his personal use or if the importer files a certificate that the purpose of import is to recondition the property for re-export. These provisions will be enforced by the Customs officials.

The full text of the regulation appears in the *Federal Register* for September 6, 1945.

## Certificate of Necessity for Argentina Discontinued

The Foreign Economic Administration announces that on September 30, 1945, the certificate of necessity procedure for Argentina will be discontinued. Export license applications covering shipments to Argentina, therefore, need not be accompanied by a certificate of necessity after that date.

The Foreign Economic Administration will endeavor to give preference insofar as possible to export license applications supported by valid certificates of necessity.

## PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCES RECONVERSION PROGRAM IN FIRST PEACETIME MESSAGE TO REASSEMBLED CONGRESS

### Unemployment Compensation and Full Employment Hearings Held by Congress Committees

President Truman, in his first peacetime message to Congress, on September 6, requested enactment of specific proposals to stimulate reconversion and to maintain a stable economy. High on the list of many subjects covered by the Presidential message were immediate Federally-supported unemployment compensation payments for discharged war workers; early action on the full employment bill; amendment of the Wage and Hour Act to increase the minimum wage; substitution of a single Administrator for the present three-man Surplus Property Board; and the extension of the Second War Powers Act into 1946 to continue controls to aid "orderly, stabilized reconversion."

The President gave specific attention to the termination of wartime controls. Many of these war statutes can be terminated upon the proclamation of the Chief Executive or concurrent resolution of Congress. The President urged that the time has not yet arrived for a blanket ending of these various controls. He stated that the termination of these statutes by a general Presidential proclamation would cause great confusion and chaos. He therefore urged that Congress not adopt any blanket termination. If specific war-

time statutes are to be terminated, he requested that their repeal be done on a selective basis.

The President also urged amendment of the Wage and Hour Act to do away with the "obsolete" minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and to provide a higher minimum. At the same time he requested extension of the application of the Act to include workers now exempt. He stated that this extension would benefit both workers and employers by removing competitive inequities.

In anticipation of the major points in the President's message emphasized as requiring immediate action, several committees in both the House and Senate commenced hearings prior to the reconvening of Congress to consider the Full Employment Bill and the proposed unemployment compensation for war workers. These measures are scheduled among the first matters for Congressional action.

The hearings in both the House and Senate disclosed a wide difference of opinion both among witnesses and among the committee members. For this reason, it may be expected that the reports by the various committees on these bills will be somewhat delayed, and that the measures as reported will differ substantially from the form in which they were originally introduced.

### Export License Limits Eased on Specified Canned Juices

The Foreign Economic Administration announces that the procedure whereby export license application limits were suggested for the exportation of certain canned fruits and vegetables no longer applies to the exportation of the following fruit and vegetable juices (single-strength juices only; not including nectar):

Commodity	Schedule B No.
Tomato juice.....	124800
Vegetable juices.....	124990
Grapefruit juice.....	177500
Orange juice.....	177600
Blended citrus juices.....	177900

This action is taken in view of the improved supply situation of these commodities. Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 18, page 153, item 7, is amended accordingly.

Exporters of such commodities may submit export license applications in accordance with the standard procedure for the filing of export license applications as set forth in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 18, page 139, part 2.

### Peanut Butter Subsidy Payment Reduced from 4½ to 4¢ per lb.

Subsidy payments to manufacturers of peanut butter have been reduced from 4½ cents to 4 cents per pound by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This action, effective September 1, has been taken in an amendment to the Offer of Commodity Credit Corporation to Make Peanut Butter Distribution Payments.

Issued November 1, 1943, the offer provided for payment of 4½ cents per pound to any manufacturer who, during that month or any subsequent calendar month, shipped 500 pounds or more of peanut butter packed in containers of the 2-pound size or smaller for civilian home consumption in the continental United States. The offer was designed to insure maximum necessary production and distribution of peanut butter and to maintain prices to consumers at the level of September 1942.

Processors' margins are sufficient to allow processors to absorb the reduction, USDA stated.

## GROWER PRICES FOR PROCESSING APPLES ANNOUNCED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration on September 7 released the following schedule of grower prices for apples which will be used in establishing processors' ceiling prices for all apple products. The price schedule follows:

All other States—Golden Delicious, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Grimes Golden, Stayman, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Wagener, Northwest Greening, Twenty Ounce and Stark.

The designation "Class B Varieties" includes all other processing apples.

	Wash., Ore., Calif., Idaho, Mont.		All Other States	
	Class A Varieties	Class B Varieties	Class A Varieties	Class B Varieties
	(per 100 lbs.)			
U. S. No. 1 Cannery Grade $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch and up (and "C" grade as established under Washington and Oregon State grades).....	\$4.10	\$3.30	\$5.00	\$4.55
U. S. No. 2 Cannery Grade $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch and up..	2.20	2.00	3.00	2.70
Apples which grade less than U. S. No. 2 Cannery Grade $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch size (ciders).....	1.25	1.25	1.65	1.65

The term "Class A Varieties" is used to designate the following varieties:

New York—Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Twenty Ounce, Northwestern Greening, Grimes Golden, Stayman, King, Stark, and Baldwin.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia—York Imperial, Stayman, Golden Delicious, Grimes Golden.

Oregon, Washington—Winesap, Spitzenberg, Arkansas Black, Newtown, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Jonathan.

California—Gravenstein, Bellflower, Newtown, Baldwin, Northwest Greening, Arkansas Black, Black Twig, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg, and R. I. Greening.

Prices given are for apples delivered at the processing plants or processors' customary receiving points.

In order to participate in the USDA Guaranty Purchase Program announced March 26 for canned apples and apple sauce, canners must pay for each purchase of apples for canning not less than the announced price for the raw fruit. Of the canned apples and apple sauce required to be set aside under War Food Order 22.8 (Amendment 3), by each processor for purchase by government agencies, 50 per cent of the supplies come under the USDA Guaranty Purchase Program.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation the prices set forth below are the maximum prices for sales of the items of frozen fish listed below to the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army: *Provided*, That such items are frozen after September 30, 1945 and delivered to such governmental agency prior to April 1, 1946 in the case of East Coast species and frozen after August 31, 1945 and sold and delivered to such governmental agency prior to May 1, 1946, in the case of West Coast species. These prices are the maximum prices f.o.b. shipping point for the listed items of frozen fish processed and packed in accordance with the specifications of the buying governmental agency. No transportation, container or other charge may be added to these maximum prices:

East Coast species:	Price per lb.
Codfish, Atlantic, filets, skinless.....	\$0.29
Codfish, Atlantic, filets, skin on.....	.36
Blackback, filets.....	.31
Dab, sea and yellowtail, filets.....	.31
Haddock, filets.....	.38½
West Coast species:	
Lingcod, filets.....	\$0.30½
Lingcod, steaks.....	.10½
Flounder (All Pacific Coast species) filets.....	.30
Sole (All Pacific Coast species) filets....	.30

## Maryland Tomato Variety Test

It is reported by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station that Rutgers yielded 16 per cent more marketable tomatoes than Marglobe, and 27 per cent more than the new Pan America in a variety trial at College Park in 1942. One selection from the Maryland Station of a cross of Marglobe and Brown's Special yielded slightly higher than Rutgers. This tomato needs further selection for type and back-crossing for wilt resistance. Its principal advantage is its relative freedom from serious cracking.

The most interesting result of the trial was the performance of Pan America. Its low yield, compared with Rutgers and Marglobe, bears out observations of the previous year. Great hopes were held for this variety because of its high resistance to Fusarium wilt. On the basis of its performance this year, it seems that it should not be used for the canning crop except on wilt-infested soil.

The picking season for Pan America was similar to Marglobe, although it came to a slightly earlier peak and dropped off more rapidly. Rutgers had a more uniform spread of season than either Pan America or Marglobe, building up to and tapering off from the peak gradually. The Marglobe x Brown's Special selection was about a week later in reaching the peak than the other varieties and dropped off sharply.

## Sugar Distribution Stocks

Distribution of sugar in the United States during the first seven months of 1945 totaled 3,831,370 short tons, as compared with 3,948,311 tons during the corresponding period in 1944, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on September 1. Of this distribution, 226,133 short tons were delivered for export during the seven-month period this year and 246,136 in a similar period in 1944. Sugar for export included deliveries for liberated areas, Lend-lease, and military relief, but not for usage by U. S. expeditionary forces. The following table shows the distribution by the various groups of distributors:

	Jan.-July 1945	Jan.-July 1944
	Tons	Tons
Refiners.....	3,161,500	3,183,415
Beet processors.....	576,124	630,095
Importers.....	271,658	297,816
Mainland cane mills.....	48,030	83,121
Total.....	4,057,512	4,194,447
For export.....	226,133	246,136
For U. S. consumption.....	3,831,379	3,948,311

Sugar stocks on July 28, 1945, as compared with July 31, 1944, and reported by primary distributors, are shown in the following table. Refiners' raw includes 38,080 tons of sugar in the United States on July 31, 1944, and a comparable item for 1945.

	1945	1944
	Tons	Tons
Refiners' raw.....	248,428	507,975
Refiners' refined.....	108,665	158,335
Beet processors.....	219,909	253,585
Importers.....	13,913	39,316
Mainland cane mills.....	a	12,443
Total.....		971,654

a Data not yet available.

## Frozen Fish Prices Established

Prices for four West Coast and five East Coast species of frozen fish are made effective September 12 by the Office of Price Administration, through the issuance of Amendment 10 to Maximum Price Regulation 579. Text of the amendment follows:

Maximum Price Regulation No. 579 is amended by adding the following subparagraph (1) to section 1.1(e).



### Released from Price Control

Supplementary Order 132, issued September 7 and effective September 12, releases the following minor food commodities from price control:

**Fish**—Imported and domestic canned caviar, canned clam juice, canned conchs, frog legs, imported dried shark fins, imported canned snails, and smoked sturgeon, including smoked spoonbill.

**Fruits and Vegetables**—Domestic and imported canned artichokes, canned and frozen bamboo sprouts, canned and frozen bean sprouts, Catawba grape juice, imported and domestic brined cauliflower, imported canned cauliflower, canned and frozen corn on the cob, canned crab apples and crab apple juice, processed horseradish, horseradish root, imported canned mushrooms, canned mushroom sauce, canned and frozen nectarines, imported and domestic brined peppers, imported canned pickled onions, canned water chestnuts, and imported and domestic brined watermelon.

**Meats and Poultry**—Canned imported pate de foie gras, and wild rabbits.

**Miscellaneous**—Bar le duc capers, onion powder and onion flakes, Tom and Jerry batter, and imported truffles.

**Beverages**—Bottled egg nog.

### Dried Fruit Sales to Government Agencies Permitted Subject to 1945 Ceilings

Dried fruit processors have been granted permission to make sales and deliveries to government agencies subject to 1945 ceiling prices to be established. The Office of Price Administration made this possible through the issuance of Order No. 2 under Supplement 9 and Order No. 1 under Supplement 10 to Food Products Regulation 1, both effective September 4. Purpose of the provisions, OPA stated, is to make the output of the 1945 crop of dried fruit immediately available to the Government.

The action covers dried prunes, raisins, peaches, pears, apricots, figs and apples. Processors of these products may not invoice their goods at a price higher than the 1944 maximum, nor may they receive payment of more than that price until new ceilings are set, OPA said.

Because processors will be assured of benefiting by any possible increase in 1945 ceiling prices, it is expected they will more readily offer their production to the Government. With the establishment of new maximum prices for these dried fruits, the order will be automatically revoked, it was stated.

### WAGE INCREASES UP TO 55¢ PER HOUR AUTHORIZED BY NWLB ARE REFLECTED IN 1945 CEILING PRICES

It will be recalled that Supplement 13 to Food Price Regulation 1, fixing ceiling prices for the 1945 pack of canned fruits and vegetables, permits increases in basic wage rates "approved by the National War Labor Board" to be reflected in these prices if 50 per cent or more of the pack was processed "after the effective date" of the increase.

Numerous inquiries have been made whether increases up to 50 cents and 55 cents an hour made under NWLB General Order 30 (see INFORMATION LETTER for June 2, 1945, page 8647) are increases approved by the NWLB. Inquiries also have been received asking whether these increases may now be granted retroactively effective to some earlier date.

On August 30, the NWLB General Order 30 was amended to permit increases up to 55 cents an hour to be made and reflected in ceiling prices without Board approval. (The amendment appears in the *Federal Register* for September 7.) Prior to this amendment, increases up to 50 cents an hour could be reflected in ceiling prices without Board approval, but increases between 50 and 55 cents per hour could only be made by the employer without approval if he absorbed the increase above 50 cents. Reflection of increases between 50 and 55 cents per hour in ceiling prices could only be done after approval by the NWLB.

The effect of General Order 30 as it is now amended has been informally discussed with representatives of the NWLB and the Office of Price Administration. General Order 30 is construed to be a blanket approval of increases made in accordance with the order and therefore such increases are increases in basic wage rates approved by the War Labor Board.

On the question whether increases may be granted under this amended General Order 30 retroactive to some earlier date, these representatives advised that a canner may now grant an increase up to 50 cents an hour and make this increase retroactively effective as of any date not earlier than November 11, 1944. Likewise, a canner may now grant an increase under this amended order up to 55 cents an hour and may make this increase retroactively effective as of any date not earlier than May 24, 1945. The difference in these two dates results from the different times when the rates of 50 and 55 cents were first used in General Order 30.

In addition, some canners have granted increases to 55 cents per hour under General Order 30 before this last amendment of September 6. Under the former language this increase would have had to be absorbed by the canner unless specific approval were obtained from the National War Labor Board. As a result of this last amendment of August 30, however, such an increase no longer must be absorbed by the canner and it is considered to be an increase approved by the War Labor Board.

Canners who have previously made such increases to 55 cents per hour under General Order 30 or who now make retroactive increases under General Order 30 are, according to the discussions with the NWLB and OPA representatives, to be considered to have made increases approved by the War Labor Board. Consequently, such increases (if the other conditions of Supplement 13 referring to unskilled female labor and increases applicable to 50 per cent or more of the pack are met) may be reflected in ceiling prices by application of the amounts set out in the tables specifying wage rate increase differentials for various areas.

Steps are being taken to obtain official confirmation of these informal interpretations.

### Canned Milk Statistics

Evaporated milk (case goods) production remained at record levels for the month of July, with an estimated output of 435 million pounds, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This production exceeded that of a year ago by 74 million pounds or 20 per cent, and was 51 per cent above the 5-year average for the month. Although July production decreased seasonally, the decline of 9 per cent was less than that shown either last year or for the 5-year average. During the first seven months of 1945, output totaled 2,608,151,000 pounds, 20 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

Canned condensed milk production, at 14,582,000 pounds for July, was 14 per cent above a year earlier, and 84 per cent larger than the average for the month during the period from 1939 through 1943. While this production is considerably greater than for the same month during the past decade, production was higher in several years during the "twenties."

Stocks of evaporated milk in manufacturers' hands remained much lower than a year earlier, despite the much higher production. At 294,368,000 pounds on July 31, stocks were 36 per cent less than on the corresponding date last year.

Manufacturers' stocks of canned condensed milk were larger than both a month earlier and a year earlier. On July 31, stocks totaled 13,987,000 pounds compared with 11,868,000 pounds on June 30, and 12,811,000 pounds on July 31, 1944. This represents a gain of 9 per cent from a year ago and 50 per cent from the 5-year average.

### Dehydrated Vegetable Set-aside Order Terminated by USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has terminated War Food Order 30, which provided originally for the reservation for government purchase of dehydrated Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions and rutabagas. Termination was effective September 1.

The order was issued in March, 1943, but reservation requirements of the order have been inoperative since July 17, 1944. At the time of termination only the reporting requirements of the order were in force.

### Construction Order Relaxed

Further relaxation of the general construction order was announced September 7 by the War Production Board.

An amendment to L-41 removes from control, alterations and repairs to existing buildings and construction of farm buildings other than farm houses.

Alterations and repair work not involving exterior additions are now permitted without authorization regardless of the type of work or cost. Alterations were formerly considered as new construction and were subject to the same limitations as new construction, WPB pointed out.

Rebuilding of damaged structures also is permitted without authorization; however, this exemption is limited to buildings destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc., on or after April 9, 1942.

### Pork Removed from Set-aside

Effective September 2, 1945, pork loins and pork shoulders and manufacturing pork were removed from set-aside for government procurement, the Department of Agriculture has announced in Amendment 23 to War Food Order 75-3.

### Pea Aphid Control Reported by Maine Experiment Station

The pea aphid population increased in Maine during 1943 over what it had been in former years, according to a report of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station for 1944. At one period peas grown for commercial canning were threatened with destruction. However, because of the intervention of natural factors, the injury to the pea crop was generally light.

In a few fields about 10 per cent injury was caused by aphids and in one field, due to aphid injury combined with unfavorable growing conditions, the peas were not considered worth harvesting. There was a general increase for the year over 1942 in the pea aphid population, and it is advisable to watch the pea crop carefully during any year for possible pea aphid infestations, especially at about the time the peas are ready to blossom.

Several insecticides were found promising for pea aphid control when applied as dusts experimentally during 1943, the Station reports. These follow:

Dust No. 1. Pyrethrins, .3 per cent, sulfur, 20 per cent and the remainder an inert dust.

Dust No. 2. Rotenone, .5 per cent, nicotine, 2 per cent, sulfur, 10 per cent

and the remainder an inert dust.

Dust No. 3. Rotenone, .25 per cent, Lethane, 3 per cent and the remainder an inert dust.

Within 24 hours after treatment, 68 per cent or more of the aphids were killed by the three insecticides listed above. The rotenone-nicotine and inert dust (No. 2 above) yielded the highest percentage of control of the three materials tried.

It was significant, the report points out, that the aphid population was decreased in all the treated plots during the first 24 hours after dusts were applied, while the aphid population in the untreated check plot increased 20 per cent. Extensive damage was caused in the untreated plots while that caused in the treated plots was negligible. Between July 28 and August 3 the decrease in the aphid population in the untreated check plots was rapid due to natural factors such as predaceous and parasitic insects and aphid diseases.

The results of these studies emphasize the importance of applying effective insecticides before the pea aphid population has caused the maximum amount of injury to the pea crop, and that late applications of insecticides may be less effective in pea aphid control than are the natural diseases and insect parasites and predators.

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